SHIPPING BILL CRITICISED BY WEST-ERN REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

ALLISON AND SPOONER NOT SATISFIED WITH THE MEASURE AS IT STANDS-MANY AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

the Republican side appeared in the debate on the Ship Subsidy bill in the Senate to-day. Mr. Alligon, of Iowa, indicated that he was not quite satisfed with the bill as it stands, and gave notice of amendments he proposed to offer, limiting the time of its operation and the amount of money annually of its opening from the Treasury on account of it.

He was followed by Mr. Speener, of Wiscor

she took exception to some of the provisions of the bill. He was not at all certain that it would acplish the great results its advocates claimed for it, and he urged that before its enactment into law definite information upon that point ought to be furnished to Congress. He did not care to vote for furnished as a superopriation that not only would a bill making an appropriation that not only would and scomplish definite results, but which might be simply a largess to shipowners. He gave notice of ament he proposed to offer providing that the Mil might be amended or repealed by Congress. however, impairing any contract made under its provisions. This amendment would be a notice, he said, that the subsidy would not be a safe foundation on which to build largely.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, made a speech in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, and Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, with bifef addresses in support of it, although the West Virginia Senator admitted that he would much prefer the adoption of the poficy of discriminating

The Senate agreed to take up the bill immediately efter routine business on Monday and that speeches be limited to fifteen minutes, except that Senator Frye is to have thirty minutes. It was agreed that the Senate should meet at 11 a. m. on Monday. The final vote on the bill and amendments is to be taken on Monday afternoon.

MR TELLER'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Teller maintained that under the law the American fiar could be raised over any ship owned in whole or more than half by American citizens, in whose of inote than half by American chizens, and thus gain whatever benefit that might give. While he always had been in favor of the upbuilding of the merchant marine, he could not believe that the pending bill would accomplish the results hoped for by its advocates. If he believed that such results would be achieved, as Mr. Frye beliesed, he would support it. To his mind it was infinitely preferable to the subsidy measure precented last year. In the event of a European war, he declared, the United States Government would have to do what it now declined to do-allow its citizens to go to Europe to buy ships and place them under the American flag. Such vessels he would exclude from the constwise trade, but would permit them to enter the general trade. Mericans had shown how to run railroads, and our methods now were an object lesson to Europe. He believed that the end of railroad building to a great extent was at hand in this country, and that surplus money, which heretafore had gone into railroads, would in future go into shipping. If the government would deal fairly with ship owners the United States would have soon the greatest shipbuilding plants in the world. He contended that the government ought to permit its citizens to buy ships where they could buy them cheapest, and then give them American register. The great comserce of the United States then would induce capital to go into the shipping industry.

Personally he was of the opinion that it would be

better to adopt the old policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of the merchant marine. Such a policy would be preferable to the plan presented by the present bill. A serious objection to the pending bill, he thought, was that it did not provide for new lines. The money paid in sub-sidies, therefore, would be paid to established lines. And yet one of the professed objects of the bill was to establish new lines. Mr. Teller read from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation to prove that the shipbuilding industry was not lan-guishing and in need of the assistance of bountles HANNA AND ELKINS FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Hanna said that in the last year or two American shipyards had been very busy, but they had been busy in the construction of ships for the coastwise trade almost exclusively. The difference between the cost of ship construction in this country and in Europe was the smallest part of the proposition. The difference in the cost of country. proposition. The difference in the cost of operation was the feature that at present made an investment in American ships unprolitable. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hanna said, the shipbuilding industry was not in a healthy condition. A few tankships were being built, and a number of ferryboats and some vessels for the United States Navy. These were the only contracts in sight, or likely to be, for thip construction in American yards, unless inducements were offered to capital to invest in the

Mr. Elkins, a member of the Committee on Com merce, supported the bill. He directed attention to the fact that the United States was now paying \$60,000 a day to foreign shipowners for carrying American commerce. If we had American shipping to carry our imports and exports, \$200,000,000 annually would be saved to the American people. If this money were expended among our own people at least \$100,000 000 n year would be spent in Amerat least 210,000 to year would be spent in American shipparts, which would extend the influence of our business men and accure generally to the benefit of American inbor. Fersonally he believed that the old policy of levying discriminating duties was the best for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. That policy would take nothing from the United States Treasury, and yet would give back to this country its former wonderful merchant marine. The treaties which stood in the way of the adoution of discriminating duties could ay of the adoption of discriminating duties could a strogated, he thought, without difficulty. How-wer, he proposed to support the penning bill be-used he believed it would rehabilitate the mer-

MR. BACON'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. Bacon gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer providing that no contract under the bill shall be binding on the government until it has been submitted to and approved by Congress. In support of the amendment Mr. Bacon urged that the Postmaster General ought not to be made responsible for making such contracts. It was a delegation of authority by Congress which be did not think would be approved by the Ameri-

Discussing briefly the general purposes of the bill, Mr. Bacon said that the word "subsidy" had be terrors for him. If a bill to provide increased compensation for mail lines between this country

Why Wash Out the Stomach?

MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Water, from Irondale Spring, W. Va., Simple, Tasteless, In the natural way CURES WHERE ALL ELSE PAILS Catarrh of the Stomach, Excess of Mucus. Acidity. Gases, Distension. Disters, Nausea, Indigestion, Anamia.

Regardless of suffering, treatment, or coat heretofore, at home

Regardless of suffering, treatment, or cost heretofore, at home or abroad, I WILL AGREE TO PAY YOU, IF IT FAILS TO CURE, ANY AMOUNT YOU WILL AGREE TO PAY ME TO BE CURED. The same to apply to Catarrh of the Intestines, Dysentery, &c.

sale at Druggists' or MAIN DEPOT, 13

Telephone 3199 Broad. BEN. K. CURTIS, Gen. Agt., N. Y. Mr. Ben K. Curtis. Gen. Mgr. MAN. A. CEA Water.
Dear Sir: It gives me piensure to spenk well of MAN.
A-CEA. We have used it in our family for Catarrhal
Dyspons, so bad in one case the patient could not reallo or dignet food, suffering with pains, griping, sleeplesses.

MAN-A-CEA gave immediate relief and shortly effected

a complete cure.

R cortainly is a wonderful Spring Water, so simple, palatable and efficient. You're truly.

CENTHIA WESTOVER ALDEN.

W. Ben R. Curtis, Genl. Agent, 13 Stone St. New York:

Day Sir. I have used MAN-A-CEA water for dyspeptia, and find that it has given me relief when other remedies seemed to fall. I have also used it as a table water for you'ldten, and find that it is a most excellent remedy for the various disorders that children are subject to. Tous very truly.

RICHARD STEVENS.

10 2 E. 36th Street, New York, Dec. 4, 1866.

Breinf-White Coal Mining Co. No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

Mr. B. R. Curtis. Geni. Agent MAN-A-CEA:

Dags Sir. I have used MAN-A-CEA Water in my family, and find it an excellent water for impaired digestion from gastritis, catarrhal affections, dyspepsia, etc., I Juny 1998.

Fresident N. V. Produce Exchange.

At. Ben K. Curtis. 13 Stone St., N. Y.:

Day Sir: MAN-A-CEA Water has been a Godsend to
my wife. Her digestion was so impaired she could eat
the first street of the stree Tours truly, bras. No. 11 B'way, New York.

SUBSIDY DEBATE CLOSING, and South America, for instance, were pending before the Senate, he would support it. He was opposed, however, to bonuses, the effect of which would be to give compensation to those who did not

Mr. Bacon had inserted in his remarks a table showing the exports of American products from the bort of Boston for ten months—the object being to show that the bulk of those products was carried in slow vessels—much in vessels under the vessels under the college of the contended, would receive little or no subsidy. Similar tables were presented for the ports of Savannah, Galveston and other places. Mr. Bacon asserted, therefore, that the subsidy would go to a few favored large class mall steamships, which did not carry the commerce of the country.

MB. ALLISON SUCCESTS AMENDMENTS.

Washington, March 15.-Differences of opinion on MR. ALLISON SUGGESTS AMENDMENTS. Mr. Allison stated a few objections he had to the Subsidy bill as it now stood. He had, he continued, some difficulty in ascertaining precisely what the measure proposed to do, and his difficulty

tinued, some difficulty in ascertaining precisely what the measure proposed to do, and his difficulty had not diminished as the debate had proceeded. He had been told that this was a better bill than that of last year. While that might be so, he suggested, it was still open to objection. The measure in its operation ought to have an end as well as a beginning, yet it provided no limit to the time the contracts made under it should be in force. He gave notice, therefore, of an amendment providing that under the bill the Postmaster General should not make contracts after July 1, 1910, and that the contracts should not extend beyond He gave notice of another amendment be proposed to offer, providing that no vessel should be entitled to full compensation under the act unless she had cleared from a port of the United States with at least 50 per cent of her cargo capacity, and that the subsidy paid to such vessels should be reduced in proportion to the reduction of her cargo helow 50 per cent of her cargo capacity, and that the subsidy paid to such vessels should be reduced in proportion to the reduction of her cargo helow 50 per cent of her capacity. He believed, also, that there ought to be a limit on the aggregate amount of subsidy to be paid annually under the bill. He suggested an amendment limiting the amount of mail pay under the bill for each year until 1807 to \$5.000,000 annually, and after that date to \$8,000,000 annually. If no limitation were fixed in the matter of price he did not doubt that by next October (election time) the public would be told that the amount would reach \$50,000,000 annually, lie had no limit to suggest in connection with the general subsidy because it could be repealed at any time. He suggested ameniments excluding from the subsidy because it could be repealed at any time. He suggested an amendment seed and the subsidy because it could be repealed at any time. He suggested an another than the subsidy because it could be repealed at any time. He suggested an another than the subsidy

MR. SPOONER NOT SATISFIED.

Mr. Spooner said that to the general motives of the bill no good American could find himself in opposition. The desirability that American products should be carried in an American merchant marine was apparent to all. Personally, he long ago had formed the opinion that the true method for the revival of our merchant marine was by the levying of discriminating duties, but our hands had been tied by treaties which prevented levying such duties. If the United States should denounce those treaties harm might follow, but he did not take kindly to the doctrine that the United States was to be bound forever by treatles with comproduce retaliation, and the retaliation caused by

in name. He would not have voted for the bill of last year.

As to the pending measure, he did not like to vote for making contracts involving the appropriation of vast sums of money unless it was clearly evident that the object sought to be accomplished by the bill would be accomplished. His investigations induced him to doubt that the measure would accomplish the results hoped for by its advocates. It had been contended that the bill of last year would no more than equalize the conditions between this country and European nations, and yet the present bill proposed a much lower subsidy. He insisted that the United States Government ought to know definitely that this bill would produce the results claimed for it before it was enacted. The only thing absolutely certain about the measure was that ships now in existence would receive a large amount of money until the subsidy was repeated. "In my opinion," said he, "that subsidy is a gift."

pealed. "In my opinion," said he, "that subsidy is a gift."

Mr. Spooner gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer reserving to Congress the right to amend or repeal the measure, without, however. Impairing the operation of any contract entered into under its provisions. "That will be a notice to all the world." said he, "that this subsidy is entirely in the hands of Congress, and that it is not a foundation upon which to build largely. We ought to do this thing right or not do it at all. For one, I do not feel at all satisfied with the bill."

The Senate at 5:10 p. m. went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

OPPOSED TO SUBSIDIES.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY OF THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, March 15.—Senator Berry, representing the minority of the Senate Committee on Commerce, to-day presented the report in opposition to the pending Ship Subsidy bill. Most of the points have been covered in speeches in the Senate. The minority deny the accuracy of both the predictions and the facts in the majority report. that the bill is wrong in principle, and declare that It will utterly fail in the accomplishment of its professed objects. They also say that while it is not so complicated as the Subsidy bill of the LVIth Congress it is in some respects even more object

The bill proposes to tax the whole people to the extent of several millions for the benefit of one single industry. Besides, the statistics of the last two years prove that the shipbuilding industry does not need such special assistance, but is rapidly increasing under natural conditions.

They criticise the feature of the bill which car-

The highest rate of subsidy is given to twenty knot vessels, while the fast ocean mails are really carried in twenty-three and twenty-four knot vescarried in twenty-three and twenty-four knot ve-sels. The mail compensation to the slow Ame-foan vessels, already too high, is made immense higher by this bill. We pay more for a week service than England pays for a semi-weekly se-vice by much faster ships than ours.

They further urgs that the bill makes no pro vision against a shipping trust, and assert that it encourages a combination leading to such a trust

The lines might also merge with foreign lines to control freight and passenger rates. Thereby our subsidy would be aiding the foreign partners of our subsidized vessels.

The report closes as follows:

The report closes as follows:

We know that there are hundreds and thousands of industries in our country doing a losing business, but we deny that Congress, for this reason, can go into the public treasury and save them from fank-ruptey. We sympathize with all men in the hard struggles of life, but it is not the duty of our government to interfere in the private business affairs of the citizen. We believe that all men should have an equal and fair chance in the case for wealth and happiness—every citizen should bear his share of the burdens of the government—one class should never be the recipient of benefits not given to others. Absolute equality of rights is a doctrine we should never abandon. The hill is wrong in principle, unjust, victous, pure class legislation.

Senator Mallory to-day presented an amendment to the Ship Subsidy bill depriving all vessels of the benefits of the not whose owners have been within the last year parties to "any agreement or understanding of any kind with any person or corporation the purpose of which agreement has been to control ocean freight rates or to control or prevent competition in the transportation of the products of the United States to foreign countries or the transportation of the products of foreign countries to the United States.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

PENSION BILL RECORD BROKEN-A PER-SONAL EXPLANATION.

Washington, March 15.-The House devoted to day to private pension legislation, passing 229 bills and clearing the calendar. This is the largest num-ber of pension bills ever passed by the House at

A resolution was adopted calling on the War Deartment for information concerning the governent transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines.

the Philippines.

A message from the President was received, returning the bill restoring Edward Kerahner to the navy, for technical correction.

Mr. Minor, of Wisconsin, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch in a Cincinnati newspaper to the effect that he had changed his position on the Shipping bill and the Cuban tariff question because of the Speaker's intention to advance a local revenue cutter measure in which the Wisconsin member is interested. Mr. Minor followed the reading with a statement denouncing the article as absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Never by act, word, deed or intimation, he said, had the Speaker attempted to change his position relative to the Cuban question. As to the Shipping bill, the Speaker Was not aware of his position.

Speaker Henderson added that so far as the article referred to him the statements made by Mr. Minor were absolutely true, as there was not a word or shadow of truth in any statement made in it.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ON BOER WAR. Washington, March 15.—The chairman of the Washington, March 18.—The chairman of the House Democratic caucus, Representative Hay, of Virginia, to-day issued a call for a caucus next Wednesday night in the hall of the House to consider the question of policy on the Boer war. The petition for the caucus presented to Mr. Hay contained the names of forty Democratic members.

SAMPSON'S PRIZE MONEY CASE.

Washington, March 15.—The transcript of the record in the case of the United States against Admiral Sampson and others, which has been appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was filed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The case involves the question as to whether prize money should be awarded to Admiral Sampson and the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron on account of the vessels and supplies captured in the battle of Santiago July 3, 1898.

from New-York asking him to look out for Gauthier, who is charged with the murder on Thursday night of Maud Gentile at the Transfer Hotel, Forty-second-st. and Third-ave. Three men were assigned to the case, but they failed to locate the man on the morning trains. This tion and introduced himself as Gauthier. He said that he had arrived here this morning, and, fearing that the police would be waiting for him at the station, he had left the train in the suburbs. He had gone to see a priest, who counselled him to surrender, and he desired to carry out his advice. Gauthier formerly lived here, but for the last six months has been a resident of New-York.

BERNSTEIN GIVES TARDY CLEW.

THE MAN WITH WHOM GAUTHIER BOARDED GIVES VALUABLE EVIDENCE AFTER

> SUSPECTED MAN IS WELL OUT OF THE WAY.

Detectives Macauley and McLoughlin, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, this morning rearraigned the Yorkville Court, before Magistrate Mayo, Frank Leroy and Hattie Meyers, the couple who were in Gloistein's Hotel, Forty-second-st, and Third-ave, on the evening prior to the finding of the Gentile woman dead from pistol wounds in a roo in the hotel.

Detective Macauley told the magistrate that except for the fact that David Bernstein, with whom the suspected man boarded, refused to tell the police of his boarder's return to the house after the shooting, Gauthier would now have been a prisoner. The detective said that David Bernstein keeps a men's furnishing store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Gauthier was a French Canadian, who came to this city from Montreal about six months ago, after having failed in business at No. 668 Dorches ter-ave., and secured a position as bushel man at the Grand Central Clothing House, For-ty-second-st, and Third-ave. His mother lived in Montreal, and he has a sister living in Virginia Soon after his arrival here he met Leopold, a broth er of David Bernstein, and in that way came t board at the Bernstein home, No. 205 East Forty

revolver, which had been missing for some days Mrs. Bernstein asked Gauthier whether he had seen the pistol, but he denled that he had taken it. At 12:15 o'clock yesterday morning Bernstein was aroused from slumber by some one tapping on the window. He went to the door, and his boarder came in, looking very excited.

"What's the matter?" asked Bernstein.
"I have just done something horrible." was the answer Gauthler gave.

"Eugene, have you got my pistol?" asked Bernstein.

"Yes, and God knows that I am sorry I took it."
"Have you hurt any one?"
"I have just killed Mande with that pistol," said
e, as he handed it to Bernstein. "I must get

nd taking another coat and hat, he said not stay and have it over with" asked

iave got \$2 and Maude's ring, and I can get rsey on the money and then sell the ring nough to take me to Montreal. I have to see nother, and after that I don't care what be

Monday.

Information reached the Detective Bureau in the rourse of the evening that Gauthier had made a complete confession in Montreal. He told the Montreal police that he had pawned a ring, which he had stolen from the Gentile woman, in Jersey City, thus getting money to purchase a ticket for Montreal. Detectives Arfkin and Herkeley went to the pawnehop of Meyer & Pond, at No. 252 Grove-st. Jersey City, and found that Gauthier had told the truth about pawning the ring. It was recovered. The pawnbroker said he had advanced \$50 on the lewel.

MARINE HOSPITAL WORK.

AN AGREEMENT AS TO SCOPE OF SER-VICE REACHED WITH THE MEDI-

CAL FRATERNITY.

Washington, March 15.-Surgeon General Wymar of the Marine Hospital Service, announced to the Senate Committee on Public Health to-day that his bureau and the medical fraternity of the coun he said, to the following substitute for the seventh section of the bill introduced by Senator Perkins:

That when, in the owinion of the Surgeon General of the United States Health Service, the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference with the State. Territorial or District of Columbia boards of health or health authorities, or on the application of five State boards of health or quarantine officers, the Surgeon General of the United States Health Service is authorized to invite representatives of such State boards of health and quarantine officers to send delegates, not more than one from each State or Territory, to said conference; and when thus convened said delegates shall be entitled to reimbursement for their necessary expenses of travel and maintenance, not exceeding five days at the place of conference, in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The hill which it is proposed to amend changes

The bill which it is proposed to amend changes the name of the United States Marine Hospital Service to that of the United States Health Ser vice. The section for which the substitute is of fered originally gave to the Secretary of the Treas-bry exclusive control of the matter of calling con-

ury exclusive control of the matter of calling conferences.

The committee indicated a willingness to report the bill, but adopted a number of amendments to it and referred others to a sub-committee for more careful consideration. One of the amendments which was agreed to makes it obligatory instead of optional, as suggested, on the surgeon general to call a conference when a request is made by the boards of health of five States. There was, however, controversy as to how general this conference should be, and this is the principal point to be determined by the sub-committee.

Another amendment which was agreed to relieves the United States of all expense for such conferences.

W. M. JOHNSON'S RETIREMENT.

RESIGNATION OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL ACCEPTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 15.-The letter of resignation of First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson whose determination to tesign was announced ome time ago, is as follows:

Postoffice Department, Washington, March 10, 1902.

Washington, March 10, 1902

Sir: Owing to the condition of my health and for other personal reasons, I deem it advisable to relinquish the office of First Assistant Postmaster General, and have the honor to tender to you my resignation of that office to take effect when my successor shall have qualified. In submitting the same I wish to express my appreciation of the consideration shown me by yourself and your predecessor, and also by the Postmaster General and his predecessor, with both of whom my official and personal relations have been most agreeable.

With assurances of my personal regard and best wishes for the success of your administration, I am, very respectfully. WILLIAM M. JOHNSON. First Assistant Postmaster General.

President Roosevelt accepted the resignation in the following letter:

White House,
Washington, March 14, 1962.

My dear Mr. Johnson: I accept with regret your resignation of the position of First Assistant Postmaster General. Your administration of that office has been in the highest degree satisfactory, and I wish it might have been possible for you to continue in a post whose duties you have so well performed. Hoping your health may soon be fully restored, believe me, with kind regard, sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. William M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster General FOREWORD.

The claims made for The Aeolian Company's instruments—the Pianola, Aeolian, and Aeolian Orchestrelle-are of such remarkable character as might well occasion incredulity. We therefore reproduce an "ad" published last spring, which has reference to incidents fresh in the public mind. This advertisement was published when an event similar to the launching of "Meteor III." was occupying the attention of all Germany, viz., the launching of H. M. I. yacht, "Hobenzollern." Emperor William paid tribute then to American skill by purchasing an Orchestrelle. During the last few weeks residents of New York who have visited the "Hohenzollern" have had ocular evidence of the truth of these statements, by seeing the instrument on board.

His Majesty EMPEROR WILLIAM A Purchaser of an **AEOLIAN** ORCHESTRELLE

The Instrument Ordered for use on His Majesty's Yacht, "Hohenzollern"

The incidents connected with the sale of an Aeolian Orchestrelle to His Majesty William II., Emperor of Germany, are given below, and form a convincing illustration of the way in which the Aeolian has gained its prominence and popularity—the chance hearing of the instrument in the homes and on the yachts of its owners and the recommendation which is universally given by those who are familiar with it,

Every new evidence of appreciation of the Acolian must strengthen the belief that the instrument has merit of a decided character, and substantiates the remarkable

Emperor William's interest in the Aeolian Orchestrelle began by his seeing one off the coast of Norway, on board the yacht "Varuna," owned by a prominent New York yachtsman and a strong Aeolian enthusiast.

His Majesty was so much pleased with the instrument that negotiations were instituted by his officials for the placing of an Orchestrelle of the same style on board His Majesty's yacht "Hohenzollern." On January 3rd an order was received from the Imperial Wharf for an instrument with case specially designed to match the interior decorations of the Yacht. The Orchestrelle was shipped by Hamburg-American Line steamer "Pennsylvania," and has now been placed on board His Majesty's

THE AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.

More than a decade ago the Aeolian startled the world by its performances, and for the first time brought inanimate mechanism into such close touch with the human mind that music in its true sense could be transmitted—that sentiment, inspiration, and temperament could all be conveyed, preserving the individuality of the performer

An instrument of progress at its inception, each succeeding year witnessed its further development.

The Aeolian Orchestrelle (the instrument purchased by Emperor William) is the latest Aeolian production, and is the same type of instrument as the one purchased by Carlos I., King of Portugal, a few months ago. It represents the highest development of the Aeolian.

The distinctive feature of the Acolian Orchestrelle is in the beauty and variety of its tone-qualities. These tones possess a distinct individuality, and are so voiced as to resemble the different instruments of the Orchestra, making the Orchestrelle a veritable solo orchestra.

The Acolian Orchestrelle purchased by His Majesty William II., Emperor of Germany, is finished in satin wood, inlaid with tulip wood. The specifications are the same as those of the regular style "V".

The Acolian is an instrument which any one can play, though he literally does not know one note from another. It performs the technical part of any selection—the hard drudging work—while the player guides and regulates the expression and creates the artistic effects.

Prices range from \$850 to \$2,500.

18 West 23d Street,

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY.

Easter Cards for Everybody.

500 Fulton Street.

GIFTS FROM THE KAISER.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR MEMBERS OF SAMOAN COMMISSION.

Washington, March 15.-The recent passage b Congress of the act authorizing officials of this government to receive gifts from foreign officials enables the State Department to send to their destinations three handsome presents bestowed by Emperor William of Germany, which have been held at the department in the absence of this authorization. The presents are for Commander James M. Miller, Surgeon Oliver D. Norton and Edwin V. Morgan, members of the commission which was sent to the Samoan Islands severa which was sent to the Samoan islands severally space ago. Commander Miller's gift is a splendid gold chronometer, hearing a fine bass-relief of the Emperor's head in profile in light vellow gold and the Prussian coat-of-arms, delicately embossed. The chain is of gold in thick links. Surgeon Norton receives an unusually fine pair of marine binoculars, and Mr. Morgan, who was secretary of the commission, a silver writing set, both gifts being marked with the imperial crest.

MANY PHI DELTA THETES DINE.

FIFTY FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRA-TERNITY CELEBRATED.

The Phi Deita Theta Alumni Association, of this city, dined at the St. Denis Hotel last night. It was "Founder's Day," the fifty-fourth anniversary of the fraternity, and 210 members celebrated the dinner. During the speaking mention of such prominent members as the late President Harrison, Secretary of State John Hay and Brigadler General Funston was received with enthusiastic appliance. William A. Keener, ex-dean of the Columbia Law William A. Keener, ex-dean of the columbia Law School, the president of the association, was teast-master. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, Colonel Edwin Emerson, jr., Justice Julius M. Mayer, of the Court of Special Sessions, Lee Fairchild, Francis A. Winslow, Albert Shiels, George C. Atkins, F. J. Mitchell, secretary of the fraternity council; Arthur M. McCrillis, of Provi-dence; Charles Thaddeus Terry and Nathaniel C. Robbins, who served under General Funston in the Philimpines. Robbins, who served under General Funston in the Philippines.

Prior to the dinner a business meeting was held, at which the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, William A. Keener, first vice-president, Charles T. Terry; second vice-president, Albert Shiels; recording secretary, Howard M. Van Gilder, corresponding secretary, B. M. L. Ernst treasurer, Arthur B. Glibert; directors, George W. Roberts, Otto H. Hinck, Richard A. Craig, Frank S. Hackett, John Balcom Shaw, Howard M. Van Gilder and Thomas H. Baskerville.

VON HOLLEBEN SAID TO BE INTERESTED.

MAN CHARGED WITH TRYING TO ENTER FLAT DECLARED TO BE SON OF GERMAN ARMY OFFICER.

Captain Schmittberger, of the West One-hundredit police station, says he is going to put a stop to the operations of flat thieves in his precinct. The thieves for many months. Among recent arrests in the precinct is that of John Smith, allas Fritz Garman. He was taken, the police charge, while trying to enter a flathouse with a skeleton key. Detective Walsh said last night that Smith, or Gar-man, was the son of a German army officer, and that Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, was Interested in trying to secure the release of the prisoner.

NEVER TOO LATE. If you have never looked over these "Lit-tle Ads. of the People," don't neglect to do

John Daniell Sons & Sons

EASTER MILLINERY.

The correct styles of Ladies' and Misses' ROUND HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS are now being displayed in the NEW MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS

(Second floor New Building) connecting with the Broadway store Prices range from \$4.50 to \$25.00 each.

NEW SPRING SUITS.

Canvas Cloth-Eton Jacket with vest and collars of fancy silk, flare flounce skirt; black, blue, grey and tan Ladies' Cloth-Blouse effect, with revers of embroidered moire, flare

flounce skirt; black and blue \$20.00 Also an assortment of fancy tailor-made Suits in Canvas, Homespun, Etamine and Nuns' Veiling, at very moderate prices.

Easter Subjects in Art Department. Easter Novelties of Every Description.

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at 8:15 P. M. JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.